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THE GREAT KING OF WHEATS.

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GROWING WHEAT for 40 and 50 cents per bushel is sure to result in ruin to the Farmer unless he PLANTS SUCH VARIETIES AS ARE EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY. When wheat was worth \$1.00 per bushel Farmers considered it a profitable crop when they only harvested 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Now that wheat is worth about half as much, where 35 to 45 bushels are grown per acre, there is still left a good profit to the Farmer in growing wheat, and experience has shown that this can easily be done if the right kind of wheat are sown. All our wheats are grown by ourselves under special contract on well fertilized soils, and every farmer who plants wheat from our bins can rest assured that he is getting the variety he buys, which is not so with Seedsmen who grow no wheat at all, but simply buy from anyone that they can buy the cheapest. Our wheat, of course, costs us more money than common wagon wheat and is worth five times as much for seedling, and is the reason why Farmers who purchase Seed Wheat of us are always paid and we pleased and recommend their neighbors to send us their orders. Wheat must be grown in order that the land may be put in eyes, and if the right kind of wheat is not sown, the soil is not refertilized, and the farmer should not discourage you, as the time to sow is when other people quit, and to make it pay, even at low prices, is to discard old worn out sorts and sow such varieties as make the largest yields, as the cost of production and harvesting a field of wheat that makes 40 bushels per acre is no more than one that makes 15 bushels per acre, as the same care must be taken in preparing and going over the ground. Being in the seed trade it is our business to find out what varieties pay the Farmer the best, and our success in business we think will show that we have always taken great care in doing this, not putting out any varieties until they were thoroughly tested and found to be all right. Some members of our firm are large farm owners, which enables us to grow our wheat according to our own improved ideas. The Early Rife always makes a good growth in the fall, a great advantage over other varieties, as the foliage falls down, giving the roots a fine protection to withstand the severe winters almost equal to a heavy snow. The roots being well protected, it is the first to start up in the spring; being a remarkable stooler, 1 1/2 bushel is sufficient to seed an acre.

EARLY RIFE is, without doubt, the earliest wheat in cultivation, and its hardiness, certainty of crop and prolificacy of yield will make it the leading variety of early wheats. The heads grow to a large size, having three to four grains in a mesh, of hard, flinty texture, making it a superior milling sort, has a brown chaff, red grain, and is well protected by a close-fitting chaff, which prevents it from hulling out in handling and sprouting in wet weather. It has a beautiful yellow, stiff straw and massive heads, which stand erect and attract the attention of all who see it. Early Rife was first introduced by us four years ago and is to-day considered by experts, who have grown it, the best winter wheat ever introduced. No one growing wheat can afford to be without it, and you should try a field of it this season.

Price, by mail, post-paid, 1 lb., 20c.; 2 lbs., 35c.; 4 lbs., 60c. By freight or express, not prepaid, 1/2 peck, 25c.; 1 peck, 40c.; 3/4 bu., 75c.; 1 bu., \$1.25; 1 bag, 2 1/2 bu., \$3.00; 5 bu., and over, \$1.00 per bu. Bags free.

TESTIMONIALS.

We could give hundreds of sworn statements on Early Rife, but for want of space only give one:

BELVIEW, IND., July 21, 1894.

The Huntington Seed Co.:
Find enclosed report of results from 2 1/2 bushels Early Rife seed wheat, sown on 1 1/2 acres by A. W. Jessup, Bellevue, Ind. The ground was measured by Messrs. Z. T. Hyatt and Reuel Custer, both farmers and disinterested in this competition. They also helped to thrash the wheat and put it right on the machine on the scales and weighed it. The wheat was sown the first week in October, 1893. It grew nicely all winter and up to the time of the March freeze. It was the best prospect I ever had. I think it would have made fully 50 bushels per acre if it had not been damaged. Please send me the result of the scale of the wheat, and how much per acre. The Dungan's Prolific seed corn bought from you this spring is doing fine.

A. W. JESSUP.

This certifies that I, A. W. Jessup, town of Bellevue, State of Indiana, County of Jefferson, have grown 41 bushels 15 pounds of Early Rife wheat per acre.

ZACHARIAH T. HYATT, } Witnesses.
REUEL CUSTER, }
STATE OF INDIANA, } SS:
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, }

Before me on this 21st day July, 1894, personally appeared the above named persons, to me well known, and made oath to the truth of all the foregoing statements.

BENJ. A. PERRY,
Notary Public.

REMARKS:
Four thousand and twenty-two pounds grown on 1 1/2 acres—41 bushels 15 pounds per acre. Think it would have made 50 bushels per acre if it had not been damaged by the March freeze.—A. W. J.

NEW EARLY RED CLAWSON.

(SMOOTH.)

A productive and desirable brown chaff hard wheat. Originated in the famous wheat district, Genesee County, N. Y., where the great bulk of American wheat was grown before the West was opened up for cultivation. This originated from the popular Golden Cross fertilized on the Clawson, partaking from the Golden Cross the compact head, dark red grain, extreme hardiness, rapid growth and strong straw, and from the Clawson, boldness and red chaff, with very large kernels. It is, without doubt, one of the earliest to be grown, enormously productive, yielding from 40 to 45 bushels to an acre. We call special attention to this sort for clay soils and land where wheat is liable to lodge. It produced last season on many large fields, on nearly all varieties of soil, from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre, and on small fields more than this. A field of this attracts general attention from its upright growth and evenness, all being of the same height, and as a rough and ready kind, is suited to nearly all soils and sections, and will be found on the average farm a most reliable granary filler, even in unfavorable seasons. Send in your orders.

Price, by mail, post-paid, 1 lb., 20c.; 4 lbs., 60c. By freight or express, not prepaid, 1/2 bu., 30c.; 3/4 bu., 50c.; 1 bu., 90c.; 1 bag, 2 1/2 bu., \$2.00; 10 bu., \$7.50. Bags free.

JONES' WINTER FIFE.

With the WINTER FIFE in general cultivation we are independent and can compete with the highest grade of flour known. This desirable sort originated from a combined cross, the first cross being from Mediterranean and Seeding No. 87, this being a cross between Mediterranean and Fultz, which was crossed with Velvet Chaff. It is a very strong grower, covering the ground early in the season, requiring light seedling on rich soils and is thoroughly fixed in type. Straw is of medium height, and very strong. Heads bold, very long and wide, breasts overlapping each other, containing 4 to 6 grains each, averaging from 10 to 18 kernels more, on the same length of head, than the Clawson. Chaff white, with a velvet-like luster in the sun. Kernels very hard, dark and transparent, presenting the same dark look when cut. From the dense nature of the grain it will weigh from 4 to 6 pounds more to the measured bushel than common sorts. It is especially desirable for rich, strong soils, producing an abundant yield of heavy, dark, plump grain, requiring to be left until fully ripe before harvesting, as it does not easily shell in the field, and the seed improves in color.

Price, by mail, post-paid, 1 lb., 20c.; 4 lbs., 60c. By freight or express, not prepaid, 1/2 bu., 35c.; 3/4 bu., 60c.; 1 bu., \$1.00; 1 bag, 2 1/2 bu., \$2.25; 10 bu., \$8.50. Bags free.

TERMS, cash with order. Remit by Registered Letter, P. O. Money Order or N. Y. Draft. Address all orders to

THE HUNTINGTON SEED CO., 66 East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

EARLY RED
CLAWSON

IMPROVED RED RUSSIAN

(SMOOTH.)

The Red Russian Wheat was first brought to this section by the Arcade Milling Co., of this city, about six years ago, and having been taken up and pushed by some of the small dealers here, has gained somewhat of a local reputation, though the millers have been its principal introducers, being anxious to have the farmers grow it on account of its superior milling qualities. Last year one of our customers in Northern Indiana wrote us that he had greatly improved on the original stock, and enclosed us a sample, which was very fine. We purchased enough of him for our own seeding, and have now harvested and thrashed the finest crop of this wheat we ever grew, and had an average yield of nearly 40 bushels per acre. And the stock we now offer is grown from this seed, and we firmly believe is of much finer quality than can be had of any other seedsmen, and as we grow it ourselves, we can say to our customers that they run no risk in

not getting what they order. The heads are long and well filled, and the grain in appearance is larger than the old Mediterranean, being more plump, and of a brighter color. It is very early, following closely after the Early Ripe. With the improvement we have in this wheat over the original stock as offered by other seedsmen, we offer it to our customers with full confidence that it will please all who give it a trial, and prove a very profitable investment.

Price, by Mail, post paid, 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. By express or freight, not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 25c; 1 pk., 35c; 1 bu., \$1.00; 5 bus. and over, 85c. per bu. Bags free.

EARLY WHITE LEADER.

(SMOOTH.)

Early White Leader from the start has shown a remarkably strong growth; tillers abundantly in the fall, covering the ground with a heavy growth of leaves, which act as a mulch through the winter, and in early spring start rapidly into growth, sending a sturdy growth of medium-height straw of great strength of very white shade.

Price, by Mail, post paid, 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c. Express or freight not prepaid, 1 pk., 40c; 1 pk., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.35; 1 bu. and over, \$2.50 bu. Bags free.

EARLY GENESEE GIANT.

(HALF BEARDED.)

This is truly a wonder in the Wheat line for thrifty fall growth, early spring stooling; strong, short-jointed straw, solid filled head, fine hard amber grain, exceptionally fine milling qualities, and the champion of all in productiveness.

Price, by Mail, post paid, 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; Express or freight not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60; 1 pk., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; 1 bu. or over, \$3 per bu. Bags free.

The Great Clay Ground Wheat.

(BEARDED.)

The Kentucky Giant was first brought to this county by an old German of Kentucky, from Germany, where it was known as European Mediterranean. It being such a favorite in his native country, he was anxious to try it here, and on doing so, he found that it would prove as valuable on this side as in its native home; and after it had been thoroughly tested and become acclimated to this climate it at once became a great leader. The grains are very large and

plump, hence its name, Kentucky Giant. Last year it weighed 66 pounds per bushel, and being such a large, plump grain, it makes it a great favorite with millers, making an enormous production of flour and of the finest quality. Another great point we find in seed wheats is in getting varieties adapted to all kinds of soil. This we find especially adapted to cold clay soils, making a large yield and standing up remarkably well, which is not so with most bearded wheats with so well filled heads. The grain is a beautiful amber color; heads are from three to four inches long, and three to four grains to the mesh; beards very short and few of them; straw of a reddish cast, stiff and very few leaves, making it not so liable to rust and insects. We are anxious for every farmer to give this a trial, and place it at a low price within the reach of all.

By Mail, post paid, 1 lb., 20c; 4 lbs., 60c. By express or freight, not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 25c; 1 pk., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 65c; bushel, \$1.00; 1 bag, 2 bushels, \$2.25. Bags free.

NOTE. OUR LOW PRICES should induce every wheat grower to try OUR IMPROVED VARIETIES of SEED WHEAT this fall. They will make double the yield you have been getting from old varieties.

Every farmer who has not yet given The H. S. Co.'s improved varieties of seed wheat a trial should do so now. It's surprising what an increased yield it makes.



(SMOOTH)

It was originated by a wheat-grower in Illinois by the name of Adams, by crossing the Missouri Clawson Fultz and Hybrid Mediterranean. It grows a very stiff, short straw, compact, smooth head, resembling the Hybrid in shape, but much better filled. The chaff is light colored, and the grain in shape and color resembles the Hybrid. The straw, when ripe, has a bluish cast. It ripens very early, coming in ahead of the Fultz, or about June 25th. We have a choice stock, direct from the originator, and offer it at a very low price for a new variety. It will pay you to try a field of it.

RUDY WHEAT.

(BEARDED.)

By freight or express, not prepaid, 85c. per bu.; 5 bu. and over, 80c. per bu. Bags free.

MICHIGAN FULTZ.

Price, by freight or express, not prepaid, 85c. per bu. Bags free.

SALZER'S MONSTER WINTER RYE.

WHAT THE ORIGINATOR HAS TO SAY.

will yield over 60 bushels per acre. The straw is wonderfully stiff, while the beard is of such a nature that it is certainly easy to harvest; indeed some farmers hold there is no more trouble harvesting this ryegrass than there is harvesting wheat. This grain stood erect like a stone wall, often measuring six to six and one-half feet tall. We can not praise the variety too much, and we know that every farmer giving this variety a trial will say that not the half had been told him. We think that of this variety 70, 80, yes, 90 bushels can be grown per acre. We have never had a Monster Winter Rye crop fail for want of seed. It has demonstrated its proof against all elements; against rain, drought, and storms, and drouth, and snow, and yielding heavily. At least this has been our experience of same, and we know what has been our experience will be the experience of thousands of farmers throughout America who will give this magnificent sort a trial.

Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre of Monster winter Rye.

Price of Monster Winter Rye.

Instead of asking \$5 a bushel (and this grand sort is well worth it), we are going to offer it at so low a price as \$1.40 a single bushel, or in 15 bushel lots at \$1.05 a bushel—dirt cheap—in order to introduce it everywhere. Now, at this low price you can not afford to do without it. Try it this fall.

By mail, 1 lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1, post paid. By freight, neck, 50c.; bu., \$1.40.

1½ bu.	sufficient for 1 acre	\$2 00
3 "	" " 2 "	3 90
7½ "	" " 5 "	8 20
15 "	" " 10 "	15 75

PROLIFIC WINTER TURF OAT.

KING OF ALL OATS.

This new variety of oats is the greatest novelty of the age in the way of an oat, and has under the most unfavorable circumstances proven itself to be all that is claimed for it. The cut on this page is a true representation of a stool of Winter Turf Oats grown from one seed, counting 200 stalks and produced 4,623 grains. They are rust-proof, and are adapted to light and heavy soils, and will stand the coldest freezes. When sown early, their roots strike down from 10 to 12 inches deep, which insures them from winter killing and ready in spring to grow off, while spring oats are not sown on account of wet weather. Their deep rooting and stooling properties enables them to afford more fall and winter *grazing* than any *known plant*. They also produce more straw and grain than any other oat, and *fall and winter pasture* is one of the most essential things in successful stock raising. No wide-awake farmer can afford to be without them. The *prosperity of the farmer* to-day depends more on the *methods he employs* than on governmental rules. *Many farmers who are alive to their own interests in other things are careless in buying seeds.* They seem to think that a seed is a seed and there it ends. A farmer should improve and change his seed as well as his stock. On sandy soils and hillsides liable to wash, these oats are immovable. Their strong, deep rootage holds the soil together and prevents washing, also brings up moisture and fertilizing properties from a great depth below the surface, which produces a rank, luxuriant top growth, enabling them to withstand

Where oats sown in the spring would be greatly damaged or even destroyed, they are a sure crop, and where spring oats will fail four times out of five, these will hit nine times out of ten. They have such an immense foliage that they can be *pastured from fall until spring without injury*. And in feeding the dry oats it has been found that they contain much more nutriment than spring oats, which is due to their not being such a quick maturing crop. They have been grown successfully in Jackson County, Ind., for four years, and made an average yield this year of 70 bushels per acre, and has taken the place almost completely of spring oats, they not only give an abundance of fall and winter pasture, but almost double the yield in oats of much superior quality. Being such a remarkable stooler, one bushel is sufficient to seed an acre. We believe every farmer can grow these oats to his *great advantage and profit*, and we hope to see all try at least a few bushels. They should be sown about the same time as wheat.

Price, \$1.50 per bushel. Bags free.

Every Farmer his own Fence Builder.

Cost 25 to 35 cents per rod. Two operators can build from 40 to 50 rods per day with this machine. Cheapest and best fence in the world for Vineyard, Garden, Orchard and all Farm purposes. Turns all kinds of Stock without injury, and lasts a quarter of a century.

Write us for price and illustrated and descriptive circular of machine.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

The Huntington Seed Co.,

No. 66 E. Washington Street. - - Indianapolis, Ind.



NEW COLUMBIA.



The Great Winter Turf Oats.—tends the coldest winters and the hardest freezes. A sure cropper and the greatest yielder.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER.

CRIMSON CLOVER is an annual, and when allowed to mature to cut for hay or seed, never starts again; but when sown early in the fall it will make a good growth and can be pastured without harm during the fall and winter and still make a good crop of hay or seed at the usual time. It is a very rank grower—some stools counting as many as 120 to 140 blossoms from one seed. It grows to the height of 20 to 24 inches, roots deep even in poor soil; from four to five feet. It will grow and make a heavy crop of hay or seed on land so poor that the common clover would do but little. It grows late in the fall, early in the spring and in warm spells in winter when red clover will not think of starting.

The quantity of seed to sow per acre is from 10 to 15 pounds, 10 pounds being enough to sow in peach, apple or pear orchards, where the ground has been properly prepared. When land has been plowed and harrowed well, there is no better way than to sow seed and then go over it with a plank drag. This we think better than a roller. Some sow seed and then harrow, others sow after the harrow. We think much the best way is to sow seed and then harrow, but not too deep. This generally gives a good stand. Nearly all buckwheat ground is sowed with this clover, after drilling the buckwheat sow the clover and then go over with the plank drag. In this way you rarely fail to get a good catch. It can be sown successfully in tomatoes, beans, cabbage or any crop of this kind. It is the earliest and best crop you can grow for silage, being ready to cut as early as the 28th of April, but usually from the 4th to the 8th of May. Stock of all kinds appear to do much better on it than on the red clover cut and used in the same way. Some farmers have used it to their work teams in spring through their hard work, and claim that their teams stood the work much better than ever before.

"A great quantity of seed is sown in peach orchards for the purpose of improving them. After sowing the first year, it can then be plowed so as to leave part of the heads out. These ripen, then the ground is dragged thoroughly, so as to scatter and cover the seed, and in this way one seedling will last for a number of years."

One of the best growers of Scarlet Clover in Delaware, says:

"On a part of my orchard I used 600 pounds per acre, of a high-grade phosphate. Along side of this I turned under in the spring a crop of Scarlet Clover. At first the trees dressed with the phosphate made the more favorable growth. Later, however, the trees manured with the clover excelled and in the end surpassed the others. The phosphated trees ceased to grow about the first of August, but at that time those manured with clover were doing their best. They remained green and vigorous, and ripened their wood perfectly, while

"SUCCESS," Jr., POTATO DIGGER.

Hallock's Late Improved, Weight, 75 Pounds. Shear Is Steel. All Is Strong and Durable. \$10.00 Buys It.

It seems entirely needless to put forth any claims for the latest improved Potato Digger. It was first put on the market in 1893. Thousands were sold, and the nature and volume of testimony received in its favor is simply marvelous. The result of test trials in the field, with the very best high priced diggers, and the fact that many farmers who owned high priced diggers have bought this little, simple, light-draft digger, is the best evidence in its favor. It embodies a complete revolution in Potato Diggers, and has a capacity for variety of adjustment, needful to meet the ever-varying conditions, and fills a long felt want in putting a Potato Digger to the ground at a reasonable price. If you only grow an acre of potatoes you can not afford to do it. It is very strong and weighs but 75 pounds, and can be used anywhere a plow or cultivator can. Having nothing at the rear edge of shovel to catch roots, and prevent the lower soil and tubers from passing freely under the shovel for the shovel to scour in any soil.

The rear screen (which is made of spring steel) lies flat on the ground so that no tubers can fall through it, and the fraction of the soil below the screen forces the soil on the screen and through the upturned ends of eight rods which throw the tubers out as thoroughly as a fork without any injury whatever. Our price is lower than any other dealer. Only \$10.00. We are giving our customers the benefit of our large purchase.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., 1893.
Having sold 40 of your Success Jr. Diggers, the past season, I feel competent to judge them, and can truly say that when they are used with proper adjustment they give better results than any digger yet introduced. Yours, E. M. PEARSON.

SOUTHOLD, N. Y., 1893.
When I took hold of your Success Digger in 1891 I thought there could be but little demand for a Potato Digger, as most all farmers had something they called a Digger, and when I sold 22 I was surprised; but in 1892 I sold 31 more; and your Success Jr. gave still greater surprise, both to me and the farmers, and ran my sales in 1893 up to 41. The reputation of the Jr. is such that it is hard telling how many old-time tools, called diggers, will be replaced by it. Yours, F. A. BLY, Dealer.

NOTE.—The Prices given in this Catalogue are based on present values, and should there be any marked change we reserve the right to adjust prices accordingly to the market without notice.

the phosphated trees turned yellow and were defoliated. I would rather have one crop of this clover to turn under than two crops of pea vines."

SCARLET CLOVER can not grow with wheat or rye, as it grows while they remain dormant and takes the ground. It can be sown with timothy, and may be sown in the spring, but the result is a shorter growth and late bloom, but makes a desirable beef pasture. Being a supplementary and extra, or "stolen crop," no other crop need be omitted to grow it. It grows quicker and adds more fertility to the soil than any other known plant in so short a time. We believe its spread through the country will add materially in the prosperity of the agricultural classes. Give it a trial, if only a few pounds. Our Seed is all American-grown, and must not be compared with the cheap, imported Seed as offered by some.

Price, by mail, post-paid, 1 lb., 25c.; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$2.75; 1 bu., \$5.00; 5 bu. and over, \$4.75. Bags free. Prices subject to market variations.

High Grade Farm Seeds

FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Any one who has **CLOVER SEED TO SELL** should send us a sample and get our offer before selling, as we are large dealers and can make you money. We handle all kinds of grass seeds, and ask you to correspond with us. We devote careful attention to the selection of our Farm Seeds, and the large trade we have had in this line for some years has gained for us a national reputation. We do not quote the prices on Clover and Grass Seeds, as they are subject to variation. The lowest market price will be furnished on application, but purchasers, whether writing us or not before ordering, may depend upon having them at the lowest price ruling from store the day of shipment. Bags furnished at cost to us.

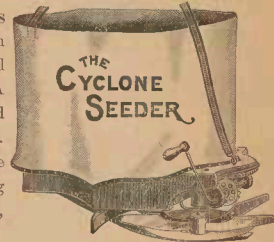
If you have never sent us an order for Farm Seeds, send us a trial order. We will save you money and guarantee satisfaction.

SPURRY.—Though Spurry is little known in this country, it has been tried at the Michigan Experiment Station for the last two years, and found to be a most excellent forage plant. In Germany it is considered the best plant grown for stock feeding. A remarkable feature with it is its rapid growth, maturing six to seven tons of hay per acre in about seven weeks. It is said by good authority that stock, after they once get used to eating it will leave clover or timothy to get it, and seem to thrive much better than on any other food. It also adds greatly to the quality of the milk as well as increasing the quantity. The seed is very small, but only requires about 10 pounds per acre, as it is a wonderful stooler. We believe it will pay the farmers to give Spurry a trial, as only a few pounds will show its value. The seed we offer was grown in this country, and the party is highly pleased with the results he got from this year's crop.

Price, by Mail, post paid, 20 cts. per pound; if by express or freight, deduct 8 cts. per pound.

The Cyclone sows from 4 to 8 acres per hour at a common walk, throwing from 15 to 40 feet wide, thus saving a great deal of labor and one-third of the seed. A person entirely unused to sowing by hand can use this machine with perfect success. The ordinary work of a day can be done with this sower in three hours. The bag and hopper will hold about twenty quarts, as much as a man would wish to carry.

Price, \$2.00.



For Sowing Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Grass Seed, Clover, Etc.

FERTILIZERS.

We have two special brands of fertilizers manufactured especially for our own trade. We have sold hundreds of tons of them with the very best results. They are made to use on wheat and all fall crops, and we ask parties who use Fertilizers to correspond with us before placing their orders. Special inducements to agents.

POTATOES.—We are large growers of Seed Potatoes, growing all the leading varieties, and it will pay you to get our prices before buying either for fall or spring planting. Turnip Seed, Radish Seed, Winter Onion Sets for fall planting. We are headquarters for every thing pertaining to the seed business, and ask you to correspond with us before buying, or for any information, and assure you that all communications will receive prompt and careful attention.

Culture of Hardy Bulbs for Winter Blooming in Pots.

BULBS are the most important winter bloomers for window culture. They are the easiest cared for of all flowers, and absolutely sure to bloom abundantly. Geraniums or Roses may from some cause fail, but bulbs, never. Nothing is more pleasant or cheerful during a dreary winter than a few pots filled with Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, etc., displaying their brilliant colors and emitting their delightful fragrance for weeks. Add to these the many new bulbs which are now being cultivated for winter flowers, and at a very little trouble or expense a display of winter flowers can be produced which will be the center of attraction in any neighborhood. Freesias, Ixias, Tritoleia, Calochortus, Alliums, Scillas, Chionodoxa, etc., are comparatively new and beautiful beyond description. Those grand new bulbs, Freesias and Chionodoxas, which keep in bloom several weeks in midwinter, are worth their weight in gold; such gems should decorate every home during the dismal winter days.

The following is a list of the most desirable bulbs for winter bloom, being of the easiest culture and sure to produce the most satisfactory results:

Hyacinths,	Iris, Ixias,	Lily of the Valley,
Scillas,	Lilium Candidum,	Freesias,
Lilium Harrisii,	Oxalis,	Tulips,
Calla Lily,	Cyclamen,	Snowdrops,
Narcissus,	Sacred Lily,	Tritoleia,
Ornithogalum,	Anemones,	Fritillaris,
Crocus,	Sparaxis,	Chionodoxa.

Their culture is very simple. They can be potted during September, October or November, watered well and set away in a cellar, or any cool, dark place, to make roots, when, after remaining four to six weeks, or as much longer as desired, they can be brought out for blooming. We earnestly advise potting the bulbs as early as possible, especially if flowers are desired as early as New Years, for the longer time they have to make roots the better they will bloom. By bringing out a few pots at different times a succession of bloom can be kept up all winter. If they are kept in a cool place while in bloom, the flowers will keep perfect a long time. For the benefit of those who desire more explicit cultural directions, we give it here in detail:

SOIL.—The variety of soil is not a very important item in bulb culture. Any good garden loam will answer, but if we had a variety to choose from, we would take a rich, sandy soil and mix with it a small quantity of leaf mold. Do not use manure unless it is very old and well pulverized, and then only in small quantities, or it may cause the bulbs to decay, or encourage too rank a growth of foliage.

CULTURE IN THE GARDEN.

BULBS are especially valuable for out-door planting, as they bloom at a time when the garden is utterly destitute, and make it gay and attractive. Scillas, Snowdrops and Crocus appear as soon as the snow is away, and are quickly followed by Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, etc. The display which a few of these bulbs make in the early spring is indeed charming, and they are always appreciated more than any other class of flowers, for they come when most needed.

The many forms and rich and varied colors of the Tulip make this bulb one of the most important of all garden flowers for a gay and dazzling display. For delicate fragrance and refined beauty and grace, the Narcissus, with its great variety of form and charming colors, is always admired and is one of the most pleasing of all bulbous plants. Of Hyacinths we need not speak, for they are well known; their large, round spikes of bloom in the garden or window lend a charm which no other plant can rival. No class of flowers are so easy to grow or surer to bloom than bulbs, and it is an established fact that they always surprise those who plant them by proving much better than one unacquainted with them can imagine.

For garden culture bulbs do not require a very rich soil, and are easily cared for. Plant in October, which is the best month. Late in the fall the beds can be covered with leaves or other coarse litter, which should be re-

TIME TO PLANT.—Bulbs can be planted from September to December, and some kinds even later, but the earlier the better will be the result, especially if desired for early blooming. Plant in September or October, or for late bloomer in November and December, if possible.

PLANTING.—In planting, set the bulbs just below the surface of the soil, so that they will be entirely covered. Set the bulbs down in the soil and cover them; do not press them in by force, for this packs the soil under them and when the roots start they are apt to lift the bulb.

AFTER PLANTING.—They should be well watered and set away in some cool, dark place to make root. A cellar is best, for it is desirable that they should be kept moist and as cool as possible, hence a warm dry place is not a good one. Water them from time to time as the soil becomes dry. They should remain in this position at least four weeks, and as much longer as possible, it being desirable that they should have good roots before bringing them out to bloom. They should, however, be brought out when vigorous top growth sets in.

BLOOMING.—When brought from the cellar or a cool room, the pots of bulbs should be placed in a light, sunny window. See that they are watered frequently and have as much fresh air as possible. Keep them free from dust, and when in bloom they will last much longer kept in a cool atmosphere than in a hot one.

TREATMENT AFTER BLOOMING.—After the bulbs are through blooming, if one has the room and convenience, it is best to let them remain in the pots where they are for a few weeks to mature the bulbs. They can then be set away in the cellar and allowed to dry out, in which condition they can remain until planting time—the following September. They can then be taken out and planted in the open ground. By remaining there a season, they will recover much of the strength which they lost by being forced during winter, and are in most cases all right for winter blooming again. Many people who do not have a place in their windows for the plants after the flowers have faded, prefer to throw the bulbs away and buy a new supply every year. Of course, this is a good plan if one cares to do it, and there is no doubt but that fresh imported bulbs will give much better bloom than those which have been grown and flowered here once or more, yet it is a pity to throw the bulbs away, and we would advise any one who can to keep them and plant them in the garden. We have known people who have a light cellar to succeed very well by placing the bulbs there as soon as they have bloomed. The bulbs ripen up well, even in partial light, if the air is not too hot or freezing cold.

moved early in spring. After the bulbs are through flowering, the leaves soon turn yellow and die, and are then ripe enough to be taken up and stowed away for planting again in the fall, leaving the beds to be filled with other plants for summer display, or if desired, they can be left in the beds the whole year.

PREPARATION OF BEDS.—Spade up so that the beds will be a little higher than the surface, so that water will readily drain off. If the soil is poor, add a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure.

TIME TO PLANT.—September and October, or even in November, providing the ground is not frozen, are the best months for planting bulbs in the garden, set them from one to six inches apart, according to variety or size, and from one to three inches deep. As a rule, the best plan for planting is to place the bulb at least three times its own depth under the ground.

PROTECTION.—After planting, the beds should be covered with leaves, straw, or any coarse litter (as a mulch or protection), which should be removed when the bulbs start in early spring. This is not necessary to save the bulbs, for most kinds are perfectly hardy in any situation without protection, but it is most advisable to do it, for it preserves the vitality of the bulbs to a great extent, and when in bloom you can notice that those which were protected will be twice as good as those which were not.

CULTURE IN GLASSES.

TO GROW in a glass select one of a dark color; fill with water until the base of the bulb rests on the water and set away in the dark, as directed for pot culture. Fill up the glasses as fast as it evaporates, and when the water becomes impure, it should be changed and the roots well rinsed before placing them back in the glasses. A small piece of charcoal put in the glass will keep the water pure much longer. When the top is two or three inches long and the glasses well filled with roots, bring them gradually into the light, and when properly hardened, give them as much fresh air as possible

without a draft. The single varieties are generally preferred, as they are best adapted for this mode of culture, having larger, more numerous and sweeter scented flowers.

All single Hyacinths succeed well in glasses, and those of the double ones marked (*) are most desirable for glass culture and forcing.

All Hyacinths marked (**) are the earliest to bloom; those marked (F) are the latest.

SINGLE HYACINTHS.

For Winter and early Spring flowering nothing surpasses the HYACINTHS. It is sure to bloom and give satisfaction in the house during Winter, or in the garden in early Spring. Its large spikes of fragrant flowers resemble nothing else in cultivation, and must be seen to be appreciated. We have been to great trouble and expense in securing a large number of different varieties of the choicest bulbs for either pot, outdoor or glass culture, and the varieties we offer in both single and double can not fail to please in every respect. They are the cream of many kinds. For large spikes, large bells, durability and fragrance, they are excellent, and sure to succeed either indoors or out. In the garden, bulbs should be planted from three to four times their own depth, and at least six inches apart. For pot culture, cover the bulbs so the top will be just below the top of soil. For general directions for preparation of soil, see page 5.

All Single Hyacinths succeed well in glasses, and those of the double ones marked * are most desirable for glass culture and forcing. Those marked ** are the earliest in bloom. Those marked F are most highly recommended for florists' use.

SINGLE DARK RED.		Each.	Doz.
Amy—Dark carmine, fine spikes	F	10c.	\$1 00
Robert Stalger—Extra deep crimson	F	10c.	90
Gertrude—Deep pink, superb truss	F	10c.	1 00
La Reine des Jacinthes—Fine red	F	10c.	1 00
Veronica—Very deep red		10c.	1 00

SINGLE ROSE.		Each.	Doz.
Baron Von Thuyll—Very fine pink, splendid, compact spike, very early	F	10c.	1 00
Gigantes—Large, compact truss, blush	F	10c.	1 00
**Norma—Large, waxy, pink bells	F	10c.	1 00
Sultan's Favorite—Pink shaded, good truss		10c.	1 00
**Lord Macaulay—Rose carmine, fine		10c.	1 00

SINGLE WHITE.		Each.	Doz.
Alba Superbissima—			10c. \$1 00
Extra pure White			

**Baroness Von Thuyll—			
Extra pure white, very early	F	10c.	1 00
**Blanchard—Pure white, fine forced	F	10c.	1 00
Grandeur a Merveille—			
Splendid blush white. F	F	10c.	1 00
Madame Von Der Hoop—			
Pure white, large bells, fine		10c.	1 00
La Parcellle D'Orleans—			
Splendid pure white. F	F	10c.	1 00
Yvonne—Pale blush white, large truss, fine bells	F	10c.	1 00
La Grandesse—Purest white, large bells		10c.	1 00

SINGLE YELLOW.		Each.	Doz.
Anna Carolina—Clear yellow		10c.	1 00
Herman—Orange yellow	F	10c.	1 00

SINGLE VIOLET.		Each.	Doz.
L'Arne De Coeur—Light Lilac	F	10c.	1 00

SINGLE DARK BLUE.		Each.	Doz.
**Baron Von Thuyll—Deep Blue, compact truss	F	10c.	\$1 00
Charles Dickens—Porcelain blue, large truss	F	10c.	1 00
Grand Maître—Fine pale blue		10c.	1 00
Blondin—Tinged purple		10c.	1 00

SINGLE LIGHT BLUE.		Each.	Doz.
Couronne de Colla—Large bells		10c.	1 00
Czar Peter—Handsome, large spike, beautiful porcelain color		10c.	1 00
La Payrouse—Clear blue	F	10c.	1 00
Regulus—Extra large bells	F	10c.	1 00
Pienoman—Deep porcelain	F	10c.	1 00

DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

Marked * and ** and F, as per explanation under Single Named Sorts.

DOUBLE DARK RED.		Each.	Doz.
**Bouquet Tender—Dark red, large truss	F	10c.	\$1 00
**Noble Par Merite—Splendid truss		10c.	1 00

DOUBLE ROSE.		Each.	Doz.
*Bouquet Royal—Pink center		10c.	1 00
*Lord Wellington—Like rose, very double, good truss		10c.	1 00

DOUBLE DARK BLUE.		Each.	Doz.
*Carl Kroonprins Von Sweden—Large spike		10c.	1 00

DOUBLE LIGHT BLUE.		Each.	Doz.
*Blokberg—Extra good spike	F	10c.	1 00
**Charles Dickens—Fine blue, large	F	10c.	1 00

DOUBLE WHITE.		Each.	Doz.
**Anna Maria—Bluish white, purple eye, good truss		10c.	\$1 00
Bouquet Royal—Pure white, large truss		10c.	1 00
*La Virginité—White, with rose center	F	10c.	1 00

DOUBLE YELLOW.		Each.	Doz.
*Goethe—Sulphur yellow, very double, good truss		10c.	1 00

Bear in mind, we supply 25 bulbs of a kind at the price quoted per 100; 250 bulbs of a kind at price per 1,000.

Send for a list of your wants for special offers on large lots.

MIXED HYACINTHS.

For Forcing or Open Air Culture.

Our mixtures are unequalled for use where an effective display is wanted in the yard, and are of such superior quality as to be entirely satisfactory to florists and others who use large numbers for forcing. They comprise the finest shades of color, and must not be confounded with the cheap mixtures offered for outdoor planting. Our importation this season is so large that we are able to offer them at the remarkably low price of 35 cents a dozen; by mail, postpaid, 50 cents.



COCKADE HYACINTHS.

Plumosus (Feathered Hyo.)

Its bloom first appears in the form of a charming blue cockade-like tassel, an inch or two in length. As the flower stem rises this cockade increases in size and beauty until, at the end of two months, it has developed into an immense blue feathery plume a foot or more in length, and in striking beauty and odour, surpassing all its floral surroundings. Our word for it, friends, you can purchase nothing for double its price which will so delight and please you for the two months or more that it is in bloom. It is a flower for every body, and desirable both for house and garden culture. Perfectly hardy.

Each 5 cts.; 40 cts. per doz.

HYACINTHS (*Monstrosa.*)

Largest size florets, two inches or more across; spike solid; flowers composed of wide outside petals, while the center is filled solidly with small twisted and quilled petals, making a flower as compactly double as a Dahlia. Color a fine blue, while the outer row of large petals are tipped with green.

Each 5 cts.; 40 cts. per doz.

ROMAN HYACINTHS.

The Early Roman Hyacinth is an extremely useful variety, with pure white flowers that may be had by November, as the bulbs arrive much earlier than those of the large-flowering sorts. Place three or four in a five-inch pot, just covering them with soil, afterward water, and cover the whole up outside with about six inches of ashes. When the pot becomes full of roots they should be taken into heat and growth in the tops encouraged by frequent sprinklings. Some growers of this variety on a large scale force the bulbs in boxes, and pot them just before they come into flower. This root disturbance does not injure the flowers much, when they are nearly fully developed; but the bulbs, so severely forced, are not of much further use. It is well to keep a portion of the stock for potting, along with the large-flowering sorts, as the Early Roman is always much appreciated, and is far more useful for cutting and for any decoration in winter. Each bulb produces from two to three spikes of very fragrant flowers. The Blue and Red Romans are about two weeks later than the White.

White, 11 to 12 Centimeters . . . each, 3 cts; per doz., 30 cts.	Blue. . . . each, 4 cts.; per doz., 40 cts.
" 12 to 15 " . . . " 4 " " 40 "	Red " 4 " " 40 "
" 13 to 15 " . . . " 5 " " 50 "	

CROCUS.

The Crocus is one of the first flowers of spring, and one of the best for blooming in the house during winter. Half a dozen bulbs may be planted in a pot and will make a very pretty show. For garden culture, plant bulbs two inches deep and two or three inches apart. They are so cheap and pretty they ought to be found in every garden in great abundance. They bloom splendidly when planted on the lawn among the grass. They lift their bright heads up through the sod very early, and give the lawn a charming aspect. The sorts we offer are especially strong and fine.

Yellow Giant	per doz., \$0 25
Albion—Very fine striped	" 15
Baron von Bruner—Dark blue, very rich	" 15
Mont Blanc—Pure white	" 15
Dandy Blue—White tipped	" 15
Mixed—All colors	" 10



Crocus.

GRAPE HYACINTHS.

This charming little gem should be found in every garden in abundance. It has been termed the "Blue Lilly of the Valley," and when planted in a mass with that sweet flower it does resemble it to some extent, and forms a most fascinating combination. It grows about the same height and blooms about the same time each spring. It increases rapidly, and when once planted, a mass of beautiful blossoms, which will increase in number each year, is insured for a lifetime. But for winter blooming in pots it is of the greatest value. Plant five or six bulbs in a five-inch pot, and you will have as lovely a pot of bloom as you can imagine. Words fail to do it justice. Flower stems grow a foot in height, bearing a dense spike of sky-blue bells tipped with white, and oh! so lovely. Please remember that ours is an improved strain of Grape Hyacinth, much superior to the old form, being larger and stonger.

Improved Blue per doz., 30 cts.
Snow White. New and scarce.

Each, 6 cts.; 3 for 15 cts.; 12 for 50 cts.

SNOWDROPS.

Well-known, pretty, bulbous plants whose white bell-shaped flowers are among the earliest of spring blossoms, often appearing in March. They are hardy, and are suitable to plant with Hyacinths, their blossoms appearing before the latter are well out of the ground. They are also beautiful planted with Scillas or Chinonodoxas, or set on the edges of beds or along a walk. They are not fastidious, and will thrive in any good garden soil, or may be flowered in pots, but will not bear forcing under heat.

Single Snowdrops, each, 2c.; per doz., 20c.
Double " " 3c.; " 25c.



Snowdrops.



Cockade Hyacinths (Feathered Hyo.)



Grape Hyacinths.



The Double Persian Ranunculus are a class of early-blooming bulbs, producing in great abundance large flowers, as double and perfect as the best roses, and of all colors—white, black, scarlet, pink, yellow, variegated, etc. Planted in the garden, in a sheltered situation, they will make a display which will astonish all beholders. For winter blooming in pots, they are, however, of the greatest value; and a pot of them in bloom will be a revelation of beauty, such as one's imagination can not picture. Five or six bulbs can be planted in a five-inch pot. Treatment same as Hyacinths and other winter-blooming bulbs. Finest mixed, per doz., 20 cts.

✧ SCILLAS. ✧

A most beautiful class of flowering bulbs, which are particularly fine for winter blooming in pots, and they are sure to succeed, but must not be exposed to strong heat. The charming Siberica, planted in clusters of six or more bulbs make a mass of bloom which is truly exquisite. Scillas are hardy in the open ground and bloom splendidly each spring. Plant a good lot of them by all means, and they will be a great help to you. They should be planted in the open ground by October, and if possible, should not be disturbed for years. Their pretty, star-shaped flower appears with the Crocus and Snowdrop in the spring.

SIBERICA. Produces a spray of lovely blue flowers, which is exceedingly graceful and pretty. Lovely for winter blooming in the house or for early spring in the garden. 3 cts. each; 25 cts. per dozen.



Peacock Tulip.

(Extra Early Flowering.)

It is with more than usual pleasure that we call special attention to these early-flowering Tulips, both for house and garden culture, but more especially for winter blooming in the house. There is in store for those who plant these gems a joyous surprise which you can in no true sense anticipate until you see them in the full radiance of their brilliancy.

SYLVESTRIS. (The fragrant Tea Rose Tulip.) One foot high, golden yellow, with beautiful long pointed buds like a Tea Rose; very fragrant and extra early. A magnificent sort. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per dozen.

CELSIANA. Deep brilliant yellow, opening star-shaped, flat, 6 inches across; elegant long buds; very fine. 10 cts. each; 3 for 25 cts.; \$1.00 per dozen.

CORNUTA. Petals six inches long, twisted, bright scarlet and yellow variegated; flower when open flat, one foot across; curious and beautiful. 15 cts. each; 2 for 25 cts.; \$1.25 per dozen.



Fritillaria Imperialis.

There are a great number of species included in the genus Fritillaria, but garden forms are mostly varieties of Imperialis, and are better known as Crown Imperials. Besides, there are several pretty species native to California, which are gaining a

position in the garden—which they richly deserve by their great beauty. The Fritillarias are best suited to the flower border, and when planted should not be disturbed for several years. Any good garden soil will suit them, providing it is well drained, as stagnant water around the roots will kill the smaller species. A top dressing of well rotted manure on the Crown Imperials just as they start to grow will be beneficial, as a number of roots proceed from the flower stem just above the bulb. They should be planted from 4 to 6 inches below the surface, and from 11 to 15 feet apart.

Fritillarias may be grown in large pots if desired in a cold frame, but must not be subjected to forcing in any way. They are perfectly hardy, and best suited for the open ground, but the young, tender growths and flowers are liable to injury by late frosts in spring. **Red**, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.50; **Yellow**, each, 20 cts.; per doz., \$2.00; **Orange**, each, 20 cts.; per doz., \$2.00.

Chinese Sacred Lily.

SELECT, GENUINE IMPORTED BULBS

This is the one great winter-blooming bulb which is more eagerly sought after than any other. The bulbs are very large and each one sends up from 5 to 12 spikes, which bear clusters of large, perfect, wax-like blossoms, with a yellow center, and of a powerful and delicious fragrance, which is not excelled by any flower. They grow well in pots of soil, but the most popular way of blooming them is the Chinese method, as follows: Fill a bowl or some similar vessel, with pebbles, in which place the bulb, setting it about one-half its depth, so that it will be held firmly; then fill with water to the top of the pebbles and place in a warm, sunny window. The bulb will at once commence a rapid growth and bloom in two or three weeks. Bulbs are hardy and bloom well in the open ground, but their greatest value is for winter blooming. After blooming during the winter they should be planted in the open ground as early as possible in the spring. Our importations have always been of a select quality. Price of extra large bulb, by mail, post-paid, 20 cents each; 3 for 50 cents.





ANEMONES.

Very beautiful and brilliant spring flowering bulbs, which should be found in all gardens. They possess a beautiful range of very fine colors, such as brilliant scarlet, red, blue, rose, striped, and white, etc. For pot culture, they are very fine indeed, and succeed best if left in the same pot year after year without removing or disturbing. The time has now come for Anemones to be grown extensively.

In this group are included several desirable and pretty free-blooming plants, which, though not entirely hardy in the northern States, will succeed perfectly if not planted out until spring; or they may be wintered in a cold frame, in which case they will bloom in early spring. The roots retain their vitality in the dormant state for a year or more if kept in a dry place, making them useful for planting at any season of the year. They may be had in both single and double, and in a great variety of colors. They will thrive in any good garden soil, though a sandy loam suits best, and they are partial to a position in the shade or a great part of the day. The Poppy-like flowers of the single sorts are very handsome.

Single Mixed. Each, 2 cts.; per doz., 20 cts. Double Mixed. Each, 2 cts.; per doz., 20 cts.

SPIREA.

JAPONICA. Ready in November. The flowers are borne in large feathery panicles of white, and last a long time in bloom. Large quantities are forced for florists, though a perfectly hardy and easy plant. This is the best of the winter-flowering plants for house and conservatory, where for grace and elegance as a cut flower it is unequalled. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen. Postage, 10 cents per dozen extra.

COMPACTA. In such culture, it flowers freely during the summer and is perfectly hardy; but its great value is when grown in pots for window and greenhouse decoration, and it is indispensable for forcing, for cutting. Its merits consist in compact growth, simple foliage of brilliant green, and its wonderfully free production of feathery white flowers, borne in plum-like panicles of magnificent proportions. It entirely surpasses the variety, as the individual flowers and spikes are twice the size and much finer blooming. It succeeds almost everywhere and with every one, and is destined to extensive popularity. As a florist's market plant and for forcing purposes it has a great future before it. Strong imported clumps ready in November. Price, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen. Postage, extra, 10 cents each root.



OXALIS.

Most of these Oxalis flower from October until Christmas, and later. They are very pretty, of easy culture, requiring only a good, somewhat peaty soil, with considerable light, under which conditions they succeed well. Put four or five in a 4-inch pot. Charming for window boxes or hanging baskets. The following prices include postage.

	Each.	Doz.
Alba, White	3 for 5c	15c
New Double Yellow. A most beautiful variety, flowers are perfect and fine	2 for 5c	25c
Hirta Rosea, Pink	2 for 5c	20c
Versicolor. Red, Violet and white.	2 for 5c	20c
Bowli. Rose red, with yellowish base	2 for 5c	20c
Deppel. (Tetraplylia or four-leaved)	2 for 5c	20c
Deep reddish purple violet, a strong grower, flowering well almost under any circumstances.	2 for 5c	20c
Oxalis. Mixed, many varieties.	3 for 5c	15c

GLORY OF THE SNOW.

CHIONODOXAS.

One of the brightest floral gems which Palestine furnishes is the Chionodoxa, or as more generally known, "Glory of the Snow." They are natives of high mountain regions and often bloom before the snow has entirely melted away. The flowers are produced in large sprays and the different varieties present various shades of the most charming blue colors imaginable. They are as hardy as a tulip. For winter blooming in pots they bid fair to rival the popular Freesia, their glorious color and free flowering habit making them one of the most charming pots of bloom. By all means plant them freely, both indoors and out.

LUCILLAE. Lovely azure blue, with large pure white center, very beautiful. Each, 3 cents; per dozen, 25 cents.

IRIS.

The numerous species and varieties of the Iris now in cultivation comprise a large and most interesting group of hardy plants, remarkable alike for their curiously constructed and quaintly marked flowers, and for the strange manner in which contrasting colors are blended in them. Nothing finer can be had for backgrounds, and they will thrive well in shady places. A large proportion of the commoner varieties do not require more than ordinary attention to produce a profusion of flowers annually. Plant four or five bulbs in a 5-inch pot, and when in bloom they will make a beautiful object.



	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Anglica (English Iris). Mixed colors.	\$0 03	\$0 30	\$1 50
Hispanica (Spanish Iris)	03	30	1 50
Germanica	05	50	4 00
Kaempferi	10	1 00	

FREESIA.

These are among the prettiest of Cape bulbs. The flower stalks are about 9 inches high, and bear about 6 or 8 flowers each. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, and last many days in water after being cut. They may be forced and had from autumn till late spring, if brought in succession into the light and warmth. They succeed best when planted about six bulbs in a five-inch pot, in a compost of sandy loam, leaf-mold and decayed manure. Water will not be required until growth commences, and a frame where frost is excluded will be warm enough. Plenty of air in mild weather is conducive to a strong, sturdy growth. As soon as growth begins, they may be watered more liberally, brought into the house or cool green-house, and placed where they will get as much light as possible.

REFRACTA ALBA.

(FREESIA.)

The best known sort; flowers white, tinged with yellow below, and very fragrant. Very largely forced by florists. Although the bulb is not large, the profusion of bloom is particularly so. Price, 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.



TRITELEIA UNIFLORA.

This is one of the choicest winter flowering bulbs that has been offered in many years. The bulbs are small and several can be planted in a pot, each one of which will send up several flower scapes, bearing star-shaped blossoms one inch in diameter, pure white, elegantly lined with celestial blue. As the flowers follow each other successively, and last a long time before fading, a pot of these bulbs is never without flowers for several months in mid-winter. They are also quite hardy and can be planted in the open ground, where they will bloom elegantly in the early spring. We earnestly advise all lovers of flowers to plant this beautiful gem. It is sure to delight you. It is of the easiest culture and always sure to thrive.

Pine bulbs, 2c. each; three for 5c; twelve for 15c.

Ornithogalum Arabicum.

We introduce this as a new winter-blooming bulb of great beauty and value. In magnificence there is nothing like it among winter-blooming bulbs or plants. It is a native of Arabia. Bulb large and solid, closely resembling that of Hyacinth, and requiring exactly the same culture; leaves long and narrow; flower spikes 18 to 24 inches high, strong and graceful, bearing an immense cluster of large, pearly-white flowers, having a jet-black center. The individual flowers keep perfect many weeks before fading, so that for more than a month this grand spike of bloom is in full glory.



Its culture is the easiest, as it will grow in any position in any window. A bulb can be planted in a four-inch pot, or several in a larger pot or box. Pot in September, October or November. They can even be kept if protected from freezing severely.

Arabicum. Milky white, with black center, are produced on tall spikes and last a long time in perfection. Sweet scented.

Each 5c.
Per dozen 40c.

NARCISSUS OR DAFFODILS.

With a very few exceptions they are perfectly hardy and will adapt themselves to any conditions. These bulbs are especially fine for outdoor work, and when used for this purpose should be planted in a moderately rich soil, being careful to avoid the use of fresh manure, and the earlier in the autumn they are in the ground the better. The bulbs should be set three or four inches deep, unless it is intended to plant other flowers over them in summer, in which case it is better to plant six inches deep. It is advisable not to disturb the bulbs often than once in three or four years, when they will need thinning out; if taken up every year like Hyacinths they do not seem to prosper.

Most of the species are amenable to forcing, and thousands of such varieties as Early Paper White, Double Roman, Von Sion, etc., are cultivated every year by florists. They should be planted as instructed for Hyacinths, and kept in a cool place for three or four weeks, until roots have formed, when the first two named may be forwarded in heat, though most species do better if kept moderately cool throughout.

SINGLE NARCISSUS.

Poetions (Pheasant's Eye).—Fragrant, pure white flowers, orange cup, bordered scarlet, very hardy and splendid cut flower. 4c. 30 40
Poetions Crispus.—Similar to Poetions, but larger and four weeks earlier, magnificent cut flowers 2c. 20
Princeps.—Fine for forcing 3c. 30
Horsfield.—Hi-Color. 10c. 1 00
Incomparabilis.—"Stella," very early white 2c. 20
Obvallaris (Tenby Daffodil) 5c. 50

TRUMPET NARCISSUS.

Trumpet Major (Single Von Sion).—Highly prized, best for early forcing, flowers large golden yellow. 3c. 30

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

Alba Plena Odorata.—Fragrant, double snow-white garden-like flowers. 3c. 30
Incomparable El Pl. (Butter and Eggs).—Full double flowers of rich yellow, fragrant. 3c. 30
Orange Phoenix (Eggs and Bacon).—Beautiful double white and orange, splendid for cut flowers and pot culture. 5c. 50
Von Sion (Double Yellow Daffodil).—One of the best forcing sorts, rich golden yellow flower and trumpet. 5c. 50
Von Sion.—Extra-sized bulbs, selected. Strictly True Dutch Grown 10c. 1 00

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Paper White (T. A. Grandifloras).—New, large flowering, more vigorous in growth, earlier in bloom and more profuse in flowering. It is invaluable for cut blooms for Christmas. Extra selected bulbs. 3c. 30
In ten sorts

JONQUILS, OR RUSH-LEAVED NARCISSUS

This section of the Narcissus family includes several varieties with pretty yellow flowers. They are early bloomers and are mostly hardy.

Single Sweet-Scented.—Yellow, very deliciously scented; good for forcing. Each, 2c; per doz., 20c; per 100, \$1.50.
Double Sweet-Scented.—Full, of a clear golden yellow, and the most fragrant of the whole family; may be forced. Each 5c. per doz., 50c; per 100, \$4.00.
Campanelle.—Golden yellow flowers; much used for forcing. Each, 5c; per doz., 50c; per 100, \$1.25.

IXIA.

These are pretty, showy bulbous plants from South Africa, with flowers of different colors, the base of the petals usually differing in color from the tip, and the inner from the outer surface. They are produced on long spikes.

Mixed varieties, each, 2c; per doz., 15c; per 100, \$1.00.



Narcissus, Paper White, Large Flowering



Narcissus.

CYCLAMEN.

(PERSIAN VIOLET.)

Included in this section are several very pretty hardy and green-house species. Hardly anything can be better for winter and spring flowering in the window or in the green-house. They are very free-flowering, and their graceful habit, pretty foliage and varied colors of the flowers add to their usefulness. They thrive best in a mixture of loam, leaf-mold and sand, with good drainage. In potting the top of the bulb should be even with the rim of the pot, the bulb being half out of the ground. Give plenty of light and air. The bulbs are best kept in the pots during summer, though water may be nearly withheld.

Alba	Each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.50
Mont Blanc	" 15 " " 1.50
Rosa	" 15 " " 1.50
Rubia	" 15 " " 1.50
Mixed	" 10 " " 1.00

Lilies

The Lily has been esteemed for centuries, and has long been considered the emblem of chasteness and purity. The class includes some of the finest of bulbous plants. They are peculiarly graceful in habit, possess striking combinations of color, and are especially suited for planting among low shrubbery or herbaceous plants, such as peonies, azaleas, &c. Some species bloom in May, while others are in flower in late autumn.

Within recent years many remarkably striking forms have been introduced from Japan, the first of which was the gorgeous Golden-banded Lily, and which has been followed by several equally valuable sorts. We have especially good facilities for securing these gems of Japanese horticulture, and offer the better sorts as they are discovered or introduced.

In choosing a position for planting Lilies, the most important point to be attended to is the drainage, for if planted where water will gather around the roots in winter they will not thrive. The soil should be deeply loosened and enriched by the addition of good leaf-mold or peat, and the bulbs planted four or five inches deep and left undisturbed for several years, as frequent removals are injurious. Some species, especially those native to California, require to be planted from ten to twelve inches deep.

Several varieties are extensively forced, the most important of which is the Bermuda Easter Lily (*Lilium Harrisii*), of which hundreds of thousands of bulbs are imported yearly from Bermuda, where the climate is especially suited for their perfect development, and forced by florists for Easter. By bringing in a succession they may be had as early as the first of December. They should be planted early in the autumn, and kept in a cool place until brought in for forcing in bloom. *L. longiflorum* and *L. candidum* are also forced, but can not be brought into flower as early as *L. Harrisii*.

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Auratum.

(The Golden-banded Lily of Japan.)

This has been called the "Queen of Lilies," and it is certainly one of the grandest plants in cultivation. The petals are ivory white, thickly spotted with crimson, and through each petal is a broad band of bright yellow. Very fragrant. 7 to 9 inches, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.; 9 to 11 inches, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Candidum.

(Annunciation Lily, St. Joseph's Lily.)

The well known white Lily of the gardens. Hardy everywhere, and easy of culture. Extensively forced by florists; white. Each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.00.

White Calla.

Too well known to require description. We offer dry roots, California grown, which stock is much superior for forcing and winter blooming: First Size—About one and

one-half inches in diameter, each, 10 cts. Extra Size—About two inches in diameter; each, 15 cts.; two for 25 cts. Select Roots—Mammoth bulbs, about two to two and one-half inches across; each, 20 cts.; three for 50 cts.

Longiflorum.

Very similar to *Harrisii*, and, like it, much used for forcing, though not so early. The flowers are pure white, trumpet-shaped, six inches long. Fine bulbs, 5 to 7 inches in circumference, each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.00; 7 to 9 inches in circumference, each, 12 cts.; per doz., \$1.25; 9 to 11 inches in circumference, each, 20 cts.; per doz., \$2.00.

Speciosum Album.

(Lancifolium album.)

Large white flowers of good substance, with a greenish band running through each petal. One of the finest Lilies in cultivation. Hardy. Each, 20 cts.; per doz., \$2.00.

Speciosum Rubrum.

White, thickly studded with dark crimson spots; very fine, the best of the *Speciosum* class. Hardy. Each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.50.

Lily of the Valley.

No garden is complete without a few clumps of these favorite flowers, which are so universally known as to need no description. For planting outdoors the clumps should be chosen; for indoor culture the selected crown or pips. Plant them as soon as possible, root them well in a cool place like the Hyacinth, and keep them always well saturated with water. Good Flowering Pips, for winter blooming, two for 5 cts.; 20 cts. per doz., post-paid; by express, at buyer's expense, per 100, \$1.50.

Allium

READY IN AUGUST.

Allium Neapolitanum—An excellent and really beautiful variety for winter flowering, extensively forced by florists for cut flowers; pure white with green stamens; borne in large, loose umbels; height 15 to 18 inches. Each, 2 cts.; per doz., 20 cts.

Lilium Harrisii.

True Bermuda Easter Lily.

We offer a most superior stock of this valuable forcing flower for florists. All who have used our *Lilium Harrisii* have been pleased with size and quality; they are especially grown by contract and selected with great care, and will be found unexcelled by any others, and exactly as represented.

The True Bermuda Easter Lily is one of the grandest bulbs that has been introduced in many years; it can always be depended upon to yield an abundant and profitable crop of flowers; bulbs that measure from 6 to 9 inches in circumference are the best size to force, and bear from 5 to 8 flowers, sometimes more; smaller bulbs bear only 2 to 3 flowers. They are early and flower quickly, and can be had in bloom by Christmas from bulbs planted as late as September. Pot in October for best Easter results. More flowers will be produced by the longer time, although satisfactory results have been obtained by potting as late as December 1.

Lilium Harrisii are not only valuable for forcing, but equally desirable for planting in the garden.

	Each.	Per Doz.
First size, circumference in inches 5 to 6	10c.	\$1.00
Extra size, " " 7 to 9	15c.	1.50
Very large size " " 9 to 11	20c.	2.00

Fritillaria Imperialis.

	Each.	Per Doz.
Crown Imperialis—Aurora red	10c.	\$1.00
" " Single, yellow	15c.	1.50
" " " orange	15c.	1.50

Rhododendron.

	Each.
4—6 Buds, named varieties	50c.
6—10 " " "	75c.

Clematis.

READY IN JANUARY, 1895.

	Each.
Jackmanni—1 year	45c.
" 2 "	60c.
" 3 "	75c.

	2 Year.	3 Year.
Alba Magna—White	50c.	75c.
Earl of Beaconsfield—Violet with purple	50c.	75c.
Gem—Lavender blue	50c.	75c.
Henri—White, one of the best	50c.	75c.
Lady Londeborough—Silvergray	50c.	75c.
Lanuginosa Candida—Pale lavender	50c.	75c.
Lawsoniana—Purple	50c.	75c.
Lord Londeborough—Deep mauve	50c.	75c.
Lucie Lemoine—Double white	50c.	75c.
Madame Granger—Violet with purple	50c.	75c.
Star of India—Violet, purple bars	50c.	75c.
Thomas Moore—Light violet	50c.	75c.

Aristolochia Siph.

(DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.)

	Each.
Strong plants	50c.

Miscellaneous Bulbs.

	Each.
Agapanthus Umbellatus. Blue	\$0.25
" " Alba. White	40
Allium Molybdeum. Golden yellow	05
Amaryllis Belladonna	25
" Equestre	25
" Formosissima	15
" Johnsoni	50
" Vitatta	40
" Anomatheca Cruenta (Scarlet Freesia)	10
Apios Tuberosa	05
Arum Draunculus	15
" Italicum	10
" Sanctum (Black Calla)	40
Begonia, Tuberos Rooted—	
Single, red, scarlet, white, yellow	10
Double	25
" all colors mixed	15
Caladium Esculentum—First size	10
" " Large	20
" " Extra large	30
Calla—Spotted	15
" Little Gem	25
Canna Roots—Mixed, new, dwarf (French)	10
" " Star of '91	20
" " Madam Crozy	20
" " Mixed, tall-growing	10
Chionodoxa Lucillie (Glory of the Snow)	05
" Gigantea	07
" Sardensis	05
Cinnamon Vine	05
Dahlias—Choice collection for florists' use, in separate colors. Large roots	20
" Mixed colors	15
Dielytra Spectabilis	15
Gladiolus—"The Bride"	05
" Fine mixed	08
" (Lemoine's Hybrid). Extra, fine mixed, in 25 sorts	10
" Pink shades, mixed	05
" Red and scarlet mixed	05
" (Shakespeare). Finest former, white suffused, carmine, rose	15
" Snow white	25
" Striped and variegated, mixed	05
" Superfine, mixed, all colors	05
" Yellow, mixed	10
" White and light shades, mixed	10
Gloxinia Grandiflora. Mixed	15
Maderia Vine	10
Peony—20 sorts	25
Tigridia Grandiflora	10
" Alba	10
" Conchiflora	10
Tritoma Uvaria	15